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A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

GOMPERS ON THE I. W. W.—JURISDICTION DECISIONS DON'T GO—
MOSES LECTURES PURE AND SIMPLEDOM—TAINTED MONEY
—“BORING FROM WITHIN”.

First Day's Session.

(Special correspondence.)

Pittsburg, Nov. 13.—The A. F. of L. convention met in Old City Hall to-day at 10:30 a. m. The hall was decorated in patriotic colors interwoven with the colors of Pittsburg.

C. G. Douglass, president of the Iron City Trades Council, made the opening address, the only thing of importance being the assertion that Pittsburg was not as well organized as some other cities, and gave as the reason that Pittsburg had received some very hard knocks lately, and asked the aid of the A. F. of L. They will probably get it, like the machineists got it, when on strike at East Pittsburg at the Westinghouse, when Gompers threw them down.

After the hand played “America,” with the convention standing, Gompers said he had the honor to present Mr. John Drew as the representative of Mayor Haye of Pittsburg.

Mr. Drew then proceeded to pour out the same bilge water that has been handed to the pure and simple unionist for the last two decades, as follows:

Union labor was the moral force of the nation; to it all progress is due; it abolished child labor, got safety appliances on railroads, dispels ignorance, gets higher pay, is ending the slums, and is going forward year after year from victory to victory; in fact it was the representative of Christian brotherhood. (Such was demonstrated by the preceding a short time after in jurisdictional disputes.)

The speaker concluded by handing over the keys of the city.

In receiving the keys of the city, Gompers said the speaker's remarks were an epitome of truth and wisdom, and went on to prepare the workers for indefinitely receiving the dose they have been receiving in the past, by quoting President Roosevelt as saying: “There must always be a labor problem, as there must always be trouble where labor is,” and Gompers said further that organized labor was the conservator of public peace in these troubles.

Further, he said, organized labor uplifts not only members, but non-members of labor organization by their every move; and he wound up with an eulogy of Pittsburg smoke and “Hats off to the wealth producers of Pittsburg.”

The convention was then called to order for business, which began with the credential committee's report.

The report of the president of the A. F. of L. was a lengthy document. Three hours and fifteen minutes were consumed in reading it. It touched quite a number of subjects: Citizens' Alliance, Canada, Porto Rico, high dues, I. W. W., jurisdiction, eight-hour day, textile workers, union label, Western Federation of Miners, Chinese Exclusion Act, anti-injunction, Panama Canal, tuberculosis and labor press.

Secretary Morrison made his report in brief to the convention, and was followed with a treasurer's report, by John B. Lennon.

Wm. Moses, of Leeds, England, and David Gilmore, of Hamilton, England, were fraternal delegates from the British Trades Congress; and Wm. Todd, fraternal delegate from the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada.

President Gompers realizes he will be up against it in the future in the I. W. W. He made a bitter attack on the Chicago convention. Said it advocated physical force and confiscation of property. Didn't want something now but some time in future, and was brought into existence by incompetents and dervishes, or else it leaves, in capitalistic, and that industrial organization was suicidal and reactionary.

He also made an attack on the Western Federation of Miners and President Moyer, intimating that Moyer had spent thousands of dollars financing the I. W. W. that had been raised by the A. F. of L. for the legal defense of the metal miners, and demanded an accounting from Moyer. (He'll get it.)

In his passage on jurisdictional quarrels, Gompers said that they, the A. F. of L., must protect the fair-minded employer from being made a scapegoat between the quarreling organizations.

When discussing the beneficial feature of unions, he said that enemies of unions denied that these were the functions of a union, and made the statement

that the functions of a union were without limit. (It will be noticed that he used the word union when making this statement and did not use the word labor movement.)

A feature of the convention was Victor L. Berger hastening to shake the hand of Gompers.

Second Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 14.—The morning session of the A. F. of L. was called to order by John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, and the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was read by First Vice President Duncan, and recommendations made on the various questions referred to. It recommended assistance to the Typographical Union in its fight for an eight hour day. Also enforcing present, and securing further legislation on, the child labor subject.

In the matter of jurisdiction, the report stated that the rulings of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, had been generally disregarded, notwithstanding the fact that the most of the time of the Council had been taken up with that question.

The Brewery Workers, Engineers' and Firemen's dispute being past the ability of the Executive Council to handle in any way, they passed the whole matter up to Adolph Strasser to investigate and report on, the result being that Strasser found them all of a kind and advised taking the charter from all three. This the Executive refused to do, and made an arbitration proposition, which was accepted by the Engineers and Firemen, and refused by the Brewery Workers. The matter is now referred to the convention.

The question of jurisdiction between the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was referred to the convention, both organizations refusing any proposition to settle difficulties.

Then came the beauty spot, “No politics in the Union”. The Executive Council recommends the A. F. of L. to try to secure the Initiative and Referendum, also the extension of the system of questioning political candidates on their attitude on union labor. Also to advocate equal suffrage, and the teaching of self-government in the public schools, under the supervision of the principal.

Verily there are “no politics” in the A. F. of L.

The fraternal delegate to the British Trade Congress reports that there is a strong feeling in England for centralized political and economic action. Also that he took tea with the Countess Warwick—the “Babbling Brook”—and dined with the Mayor of Staffordshire.

The fraternal delegate to the Canada Trade and Labor Congress, reported the Miners of Canada winning the eight hour day. Also that the Dominion Parliament is defeating labor legislation. Both fraternal delegates say that legislative bodies in both countries are like legislative bodies here.

Third Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 15.—The A. F. of L. convention was called to order by first vice-president Duncan, but remained in session only a short time for the introduction of eleven resolutions, and then adjourned till 2 p. m.

The Seaman's Union seems to be up against it in great shape, putting in three of the eleven resolutions submitted this morning, demanding congressional legislation; one of them demanding a law against ship owners offering a reward for escaped seamen.

Past experience counts for naught. The legislative bait is still held up to catch the easy gullions who forget or don't know that all legislation passed by capitalist political parties is rendered impotent as soon as it is used in the interest of labor.

The usual spread of “borers from within” from the so-called Socialist party are here to get the usual dose: Berger, Barnes, and “Mamie” Hayes, of Cleveland; as is also their supposed antithesis, David Goldstein, of Waltham, Mass., whose childless fatherhood efforts, in conjunction with the childless motherhood efforts of the Vestal Martha Moore Avery, and both inspired by the equally childless fatherhood efforts of modern multitudin, labored and brought into ex-

(Continued on page 6.)

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

A. F. OF L. CLOAKMAKERS HEAR ITS PRINCIPLES EXPOUNDED—O'CONNELL'S FEARS—GROWTH IN BRONX—IRON, TOBACCO AND SILK WORKERS PUSH ORGANIZATION—FAKIRS FRIGHTENED.

The mass meeting called by Cloak and Suit Tailors' Union No. 9, A. F. of L., Monday night, at Grand American Hall, 7-9 Second avenue, to introduce the aims and principles of the Industrial Workers of the World to the numbers of workmen employed in the cloak-making industry, was a success from every point of view.

Chairman Kirshbaum called the meeting to order and made a brief speech in Jewish, explaining the reason for the meeting, and how exponents of Industrialism came to be invited to address an A. F. of L. local. He said the cloakmakers had seen so much of A. F. of L. treachery and had so often been led to defeat by the A. F. of L. misleaders, that they had realized that their salvation lay in cutting loose from that body and joining the I. W. W. which so planned its organization as to effectively meet the combinations of capital. He pointed out that the I. W. W. was the coming labor movement. Even the capitalist press, though violently opposed to it, had described the Chicago Convention as “the critical point in American Labor Unionism.” Chairman Kirshbaum said: “The claim has often been made that though the I. W. W. is a good sound organization, it is too previous. The time will not be ripe for it for fifty years to come.” In answer, he showed that if the ground were not ready for the I. W. W. it would not now be in existence, and the very fact that it had been launched proved the timeliness of the act.

The chairman then introduced President Charles O. Sherman, of the I. W. W. President Sherman started out by showing the dependence of every trade upon every other. The old trades unionism flattered each craft, telling it that IT was THE craft in the industry, thus setting barriers of pride between brother and brother. But in fact, no trade can consider its own uplifting exclusively because each trade depends for the market for its goods (and consequently its own employment) upon the workers of all other trades. Unless the workers in the other trades are in condition to buy the produce of the one trade, the manufacturers in that trade would have to slack work, and the workers would be thrown on the streets.

The speaker next showed how American capitalism has been concentrating and centralizing against labor, while all the time labor, under A. F. of L. guidance, had not changed its organization to meet the new modes of attack on it. In proof of his statement, the President referred to various A. F. of L. constitutions, showing that they are now almost identical with those of ten years ago.

After outlining the salient features of the I. W. W., and expressing the hope that he would soon be able to reckon his audience among the men in his ranks, President Sherman gave way to the next speaker, Daniel De Leon.

After De Leon, Chaiken addressed the meeting in Jewish, making a special appeal to the cloakmakers to profit by the facts laid before them by the previous speakers, and to line up in the ranks of the only bona fide labor union in existence, the Industrial Workers of the World. His words were greeted with hurrahs, amid which the meeting adjourned.

GROWTH IN BRONX.

Tuesday Nov. 14.—The Bronx Borough Labor Union, (Formerly Mixed Alliance 140) L. U. 170, I. W. W. held an interesting and successful open meeting at 150 East 125th street with the object of recruiting steam railroad employees preparatory to later establishing a Local Union of the branch of the Transportation Department. The hall was crowded and the success of the meeting is proved by the fact that twenty-four new members were admitted before adjournment.

After President Crawford called the meeting to order, the regular business of the Local was gone through with as much expedition as possible. One of the progressive things done was the election of a committee on literature whose duty shall be to provide proper literature for the education of the members. In this connection the committee was instructed to secure some copies of “Ragione Nuova”, and in writing to suggest to its editors to use as much I. W. W. matter as possible, so that the paper can be

used for propaganda among Italian workers. It was also decided to make the Daily and Weekly People the official organ of the Local. The delegates to the Industrial Council reported that there was a large attendance at last meeting and considerable discussion was had during the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, particularly over a clause in the latter providing for the holding of open meetings when deemed necessary, at which questions social, political and economic are to be discussed. The Secretary of the Council, it was stated, was instructed to publish notices of the Council's meetings and the list of Locals and their meeting places in the Daily and Weekly People and any other papers which would publish them.

Local business finished, President Crawford called upon Sam. J. French to address the meeting in English. French described the origin, principles and methods of organization of the Industrial Workers of the world and explained its superiority over the old style of trades unionism. Luigi Delavia, of West Hoboken who was to have spoken in Italian, having been unable to get there, Comrade Santors, of the Bronx, took up the subject for the benefit of the Italians present, and in a very pleasing and convincing manner translated the arguments of Comrade French with good effect and with the result that all the Italians present became members of the Local before leaving.

Everyone was well satisfied with the night's work and as all but one of the twenty-four new members admitted are steam railway workers, plans were made at once to hold a mass meeting next week in the lower Bronx for the workers in that line for the purpose of forming a Local Union. A committee was elected to secure a hall and arrangements will be made to have present E. J. Rose, Organizer of the Transportation Department, August Gillhaus, and other English speakers and Delavia and Santors to speak in Italian. A good beginning has been made and the Bronx comrades are confident of success.

O'CONNELL FEARS I. W. W.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 20.—A committee of the I. W. W. attended a mass meeting at the Old City Hall, held under the auspices of the International Machinists' Union, yesterday, and heard a Mr. J. J. O'Connell, the President of the I. A. of M., declare that we, the members of the I. W. W., are in the employ of the capitalist class, for the express purpose of disrupting his organization. But he failed to give proof when demanded. We hereby challenge Mr. J. J. O'Connell to prove his allegations that we the members of the I. W. W. are hirelings of capitalism; also to publicly debate the fact that his organization and the A. F. of L. are antiquated affairs, and lack the stability for fighting the battles of the working class. O'Connell's craft as it is organized at present, is impotent and we the members of the I. W. W. will prove this statement and produce the evidence that the “labor leaders” of the old line trade unions have up to date robbed the treasuries and misled the members of the working class, as evidenced by the public press, contributed by the members of their respective unions. E. R. Markley.

1020 Main street, Braddock, Pa.

ST. LOUIS FAKIRS FRIGHTENED.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—The labor fakirs here are trembling. The outlook for the I. W. W. is so good that they are scheming to head it off and trap the unwary. They have caused a leaflet containing the following to be circulated:

“A forward movement (one of the greatest achievements for organized labor and honest business men) has been accomplished in the amalgamation of the two parent bodies of organized labor in East St. Louis, Ills. The greatest event in the history of Union organized labor is hereby recorded. A great movement heralding the securing of freedom for the great masses to amalgamate all elements or classes to work in concerted action to secure the liberties of the rising generation and oppose in a body the trusts and monopolistic systems inaugurated by the grafters to perpetuate and protect their selfish extortions that are destined to make wage slaves and tramps of the masses.

This great achievement has been accomplished by the united efforts of the untiring workers in the cause of human-ness possible, so that the paper can be

ity, assisted by their co-workers, and with such unselfish and proven leaders whose whole life has been devoted to this humanitarian work cannot help but be crowned with success.

“W. W. Harris, C. Palmer, W. S. Devaux, Curtis, Craig, Matlock, Smith, Wade, Howell, Elliot, I. J. Bauer, Snider, McGrath, J. Williams and many others representing the different crafts are working for the amalgamation of all crafts, which will extend from coast to coast.”

The last named are officers of the much divided A. F. of L. Their scheme will fail of success, as the workers are all pretty well on to them, thanks to the agitation of the I. W. W.

IRON AND TOBACCO MEN ACTIVE.

Braddock, Pa., Nov. 17.—The Braddock Branch of the Steel and Iron Workers, I. W. W., met this evening and took in five new members. Meeting was a large and interesting one, and was held in the old hall, as the new one, called Sherman Hall, and located at 224 11th street, was not yet finished, being located in a new building. We will meet there, however, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, our next meeting night.

The Branch has appointed a committee to draw up resolutions challenging the A. F. of L. to debate the following proposition, viz., “The A. F. of L. is a reactionary labor organization, useless and burdensome to the working class.”

Another committee was appointed to visit the local of the “Socialist” party of Allegheny County, with reference to having its members join the I. W. W. It having been reported that the local was ready to do so.

President Markley spoke of the very bright prospects there are of organizing the whole Mahoning Valley, including New Castle, Sharon, Niles, Youngstown and Akron. The branch appointed a committee to recommend President Markley to General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann as organizer for Pittsburgh and other iron and steel centers. Markley is an indefatigable worker for the I. W. W. He has been a member of pure and simple unions and is therefore experienced. He has been blacklisted in the iron mills around here for his I. W. W. activity.

Twenty tobacoo workers will start an I. W. W. local soon in Allegheny City. The Pittsburg Tobacco Workers are working very hard for the I. W. W. in their industry.

Any person seeking information regarding the I. W. W. in Pittsburg and vicinity, are requested to call evenings and Sundays at 2109 Sarah street, S. Side, Pittsburg, Pa.

PATERSON I. W. W. MASS MEETING.

A Broadsilk Weavers' mass meeting will be held at Helvetia Hall, top floor, on Monday evening, Nov. 27th, at 8 o'clock sharp, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

This meeting of the Broadsilk Weavers is to explain the principles of Industrial Unionism, and to organize the Broadsilk Weavers of this city as our comrades in the other branches of the silk industry are doing.

Fellow workers, organization is the only hope of the wage worker! Without it we must go down to the level of the cheapest worker in the world.

Seats reserved for ladies.

MILWAUKEE I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World of Milwaukee, meet on the first and third Friday of every month at Weingart's Hall, 202 Fourth street.

Begaining with the first Sunday in November they have arranged a series of regular Sunday evening lectures, which are held at Lipp's Hall, corner of Third and Prairie streets, third floor. All readers of the Party Press are kindly invited to attend all of these meetings and lectures.

PHILIP VEAL'S DATES.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 23-25. Baltimore, Md., November 26-27. Washington, D. C., November 28-30. Portsmouth, Va., and vicinity, December 1, etc.

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The Necessity for a Sound Trades Union

[A lecture delivered at Bisbee, Arizona, by Frank Lightfoot.]

The subject selected for discussion this evening is: "The Necessity for a Sound Economic Organization of the Working Class." However, in my remarks this evening, I shall rather address myself to the necessity for a "class-conscious, revolutionary, industrial, economic organization of the working class" in describing an economic organization of labor that is calculated to be of any benefit or emancipate the working class from wage slavery.

For me thinks that I can see Sammy Gompers, chief of the A. F. of L., and his side partner, August Belmont, successor to the deceased Mark Hanna, both protesting that the A. Fakiration of L. is sound in all respects, but there is not a class-conscious, revolutionary working man in the world who would not pronounce it rotten instead of sound.

Since Socialism is a revolutionary movement and not one of reform, and whereas no social scheme will ever emancipate the proletariat that aims short of revolution, let us use the revolutionary terms that the science of Socialism has coined for us.

Furthermore, while we may hear Gompers and his masters in the Civic Federation loudly proclaiming that the A. F. of L. is a sound, economic organization of labor, these same betrayers and exploiters of labor would throw up their hands in horror at the very mentioning of the terms "class-conscious" and "revolutionary." Bitterly would they denounce and protest against the same and resort to every foul means conceivable to crush any economic organization of labor founded upon the class struggle, as they are at present doing with the I. W. W., which is the only class-conscious, revolutionary, industrial, economic organization of the working class upon the industrial field to-day.

No, the terms and phrases "capitalists and laborers have identical interests," "safe, sound and conservative unionism," "no politics in the union," "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work," and "craft autonomy" are very dear to the Belmont-Gompers capitalist federation of labor; for so long as duped workingmen mouth these phrases the capitalists of the Civic Federation are safe in their robbery of labor; and Gompers, Mitchell and the labor faking company are secure in drawing down their little bribes either in the shape of dirty pieces of silver or a political office from a capitalist government.

But once let the phrases "class struggle," "industrial unionism," "abolition of the wages system," "the rule of the working class," "class-consciousness," and the "social revolution" come from the mouths of any considerable portion of the working class with an intelligent understanding of the same and the capitalists of the Civic Federation seeing that the working class has got wise to the capitalist game of exploitation will cease their attempts to control the labor movement. They will give their "labor lieutenants," Gompers and Mitchell, the "G. B.," for these labor fakirs will then no longer be of any service to them in keeping the wage workers in wage slavery.

As to the necessity for a class-conscious, revolutionary, economic organization of labor, we have only to examine the social and economic condition of the working class for an answer. Such an investigation will disclose the fact that although labor saving machinery and science have increased labor's productive capacity a hundred fold over what it was a hundred years ago; that despite this wonderful increase in production, caused by the advent of steam and electricity as motive powers, we have millions of paupers and thousands of beggars on one hand, and a few billionaires and millionaires on the other. Whereas, a hundred years ago, in this country, a tramp was a curiosity, so also was a millionaire. There were none extremely rich nor none extremely poor; the majority of the people belonged to what is called the middle class. But economic evolution has wrought in the last hundred years a revolution in production that has brought about a complete change in the economic and property relations of the people. To-day, speaking numerically, the greatest economic class in society is no longer the middle class, but the propertless, wage working class—the proletariat.

Let us look into this revolution in production that has taken place, so that we may see more clearly its effects on the tools of production, and the users of them. Let us take some commodity—shoes, for illustration—and compare their production at the present day with what it was a hundred years ago.

If we could have landed in Massachusetts a century ago we would more

than likely have found the shoemaker in some little cross-roads shop and seated beside him an apprentice; these two would more than likely have comprised the workers in the shop. Glancing at their tools, we would have seen that they were simple hand tools and not of costly character, their cost probably not exceeding a week's work of the user. Watching the shoemaker for a while we would see that it must have required a long period of training for the hand and eye to do his work; in other words, it required a great deal of skill to make a pair of shoes at that time.

From this picture we see that production was in a handicraft stage; it could not be otherwise from the very nature of the tools used. But inasmuch as the tools were individually used and not of a complicated nature, they were owned by the man who used them; and therefore owning the tools with which he worked, he also owned the shoes after they were made and therefore received the full product of his toil. Having got an idea of the making of the shoe in the days of handicraft or small production, let us take up the production of the shoe at the present time.

Were we to-day to land at Lynn, Brockton or Haverhill, Massachusetts, we would find that the chief industrial establishments in these towns were large shoe making plants. Entering one we would find hundreds of workers operating the most complicated machines driven by steam and electricity. We would find that the factory was divided into different departments; that the workers of the various departments were engaged in making one certain part of the shoe; that at last the different parts of the shoe from the various departments of the factory would come to the various assembling departments where the many parts are put together in the finished shoe. Hence, we see that production is no longer in the handicraft, but the machine stage; no longer conducted on a small, but a large scale; no longer individual, but social, collective and cooperative—in short, it has been revolutionized.

In dealing with our handicraft shoemaker, I pointed out to you that the tools he used were very simple; that such being the case the shoemaker owned the tools with which he worked and therefore owned the shoe after it was made and received the full product of his toil when he exchanged the shoe for the product of some other man's toil.

But how different is the situation with our modern shoemaker; look at the immense modern shoe plant with its costly machinery driven by steam and electricity, make an estimate of the cost of building, machinery and appliances and you will find that they run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Now, you have the cost of the tool that is used for making shoes to-day. Ascertain now the weekly wage of any one of the workers in this vast shoe plant, divide this meanly wage of \$10 to \$15 by the thousands of dollars that it cost to establish this plant and you will have the number of years this shoemaker will have to live working steadily every day, without expense to himself, before he will have a sufficient amount of money to buy the tool with which he works. If we figure accurately we shall find that life is too short for him to lay by enough money to duplicate the factory in which he works in a life time. It would probably require a period of time covering his life time three-fold over and all this is supposing that he does not spend a dollar of his wages for food, clothing and shelter. Therefore, we see that the ownership of the tool wherewith shoes are at the present day is hopelessly out of reach of the modern wage working shoemaker.

Thus we see that the machine shoemaker is no longer like the old handicraft shoemaker, a free and independent workingman, owning the means of his livelihood, but a wage slave dependent for his livelihood on the capitalist who owns the tools with which he works; no longer a highly skilled artisan, but a mere appendage to a machine. He is a slave because the essence of slavery is the right to the product of another man's toil, and we see him in the shop robbed of the surplus working time, the necessary working time being that required to pay his wages, supervision and the wear and tear on machinery or the capital used up in the course of production.

This surplus working time is realized in a surplus value, when the capitalist, who owns the tools, owns the products after they are made, sells them on the market, and pockets the difference between the cost of production and the selling price.

It is because of the plunder of the working class levied by the capitalist class that there is an irrepressible struggle raging between the capitalists,

owners of the tools, and the wage workers, the operators of the machinery of production.

We see the capitalists pressed by certain economic laws, competition and the desire to get rich quick, ever struggling for short wages and long hours, for the workers; on the other side we see the wage workers, reduced to a standard of living that means adulterated food, shoddy clothing, hovels and tenement houses for shelter, are struggling for shorter hours and longer wages.

Under capitalism the division of the product takes the form of dividends and wages. The capitalists increase their dividends or share of the product when they are able to increase the hours of labor or decrease the wage of the workers. On the other side, the wage workers increase their share of the product of their toil when they shorten their hours of labor or increase their wage.

This struggle, which is ever becoming more intense and assuming a greater magnitude, is called by the Socialists the "class struggle," and the workingman who intelligently understands the cause and effects of this struggle, and acts accordingly, is said to be "class-conscious." Not only is he class-conscious but revolutionary as well, because understanding the cause and the effects of the class struggle, it follows that he knows the remedy, which can be none other than social or collective ownership of the means of production and distribution or the wiping out of existence of the contradiction that exists to-day between individual ownership and social operation, which bears the fruit of all the social injustice that we have to-day.

The wage workers recognizing that in organization there is power, organize themselves into trades unions in demanding more of their product in the shape of shorter hours and larger pay. In the past we have seen them organized in the A. F. of L., a pure and simple capitalist, craft-conscious, conservative, and reactionary labor union.

Capitalist and conservative is the A. F. of L. because it proclaims the identity of interests and the brotherhood of capital and labor; however, it gives the lie to this theory by organizing in fact to fight capital; for if capital and labor are brothers, why should they fight; only antagonistic interests quarrel?

It also follows that if capitalists and laborers have identical interests, it is conservative because this principle implies no necessity for a political and social change; it denies the robbery of labor by capital and blurs the class struggle.

Craft-conscious and reactionary is the A. F. of L. because it is governed by the principle of craft autonomy which is each craft for itself and the devil take the hinder-most. The result of this suicidal policy has been that the devil—capital—has all the crafts completely in his power.

Reactionary because it ignores economic evolution and the revolution that has taken place in production. Instead of being progressive enough to adapt itself to the revolutionized environment, it is so retrogressive that it wishes to keep labor organized on lines that were in keeping with the economic environment in the days of small production or feudalistic handicraft. In short, the A. F. of L. is not only out of date as a labor organization, but it is going backward instead of forward.

As an evidence of its impotency, witness the disastrous defeats that labor has suffered under its auspices in the strikes of the Chicago beef packers, the Fall River textile workers, the teamsters of Chicago, the New York Interborough railway men, the telegraphers on the N. P., and the boiler makers and machinists on the Santa Fe.

Another evidence of its lack of power to stop the encroachments of the capitalist class upon the working class is the fact, supported by the census and statistics of production, that labor's share of the wealth, despite the wonderful increase in its productive capacity, has steadily fallen since 1850.

Statistics show that in 1860 labor received \$20 out of every \$100 produced, in 1870 its share fell to eighteen per cent, or, out of every \$100, it got \$18, and somebody else got \$82; in 1880 it got seventeen per cent; in 1890 the decline of labor's share stopped and rose again to twenty per cent, just what it was thirty years before; but in 1900, we find that the rise in 1890 was only temporary, for labor's share has fallen again to seventeen per cent. So it is seen that pure and simple unionism as typified by the A. F. of L. is not only unable to gain an increase in labor's share of the product, but it cannot even stop a decline.

In view of these facts, it is seen there

is an absolute necessity for an economic

organization of labor that is radically different from the capitalist A. F. of L. In fact, it must be the direct opposite of it in principles, methods of organization and tactics in battling with the master class.

The imperative necessity for such a union has already given birth to one under the name of the I. W. W. organized last July under the auspices of the Western Federation of Miners, the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, the United Metal Workers, the American Labor Union, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

But in making a comparison of the principles of the I. W. W. with those of the A. F. of L., let the reasons for the defeat of the latter organization be looked into.

All of its defeats can be traced to the principles of craft autonomy and the identity of interests it claims exists between capital and labor.

Organized on these principles we see some craft of labor in some big industry, like beef packing, or railroading, go on strike, while all the other crafts in the same industry remain at work and scab on the craft that is on strike, their excuse being that they have a signed contract or agreement with the bosses, which they have been taught by such labor priests of the capitalist class as Sammy Gompers to reverence with superstitious awe.

Take, for instance, the packers' strike of Chicago, the engineers, porters, ice and refrigerator men did not aid the packers in tying up the industry. Why? Because they did not belong to the packers' union and probably had a signed agreement with the bosses which prevented them from striking at that time. If so, it was an agreement that made them scabs.

Take another example, the recent strike of the boilermakers and machinists on the Santa Fe. Did the engineers, the firemen and the rest of the trainmen, the telegrapher, the freight-handlers, the section men and the office employees, help tie up the road? No. Why? Because they did not all belong to an industrial union, and each craft had signed a scab agreement with the bosses which prevented them from striking at that time.

Let us now take up the Preamble of the I. W. W., and it will be seen that it is the direct opposite of the A. F. of L., in all its principles.

The first paragraph reads:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life."

Every word of this paragraph breathes the class struggle, which denies that capital and labor have identical interests.

The next paragraph shows its progressive and revolutionary character:

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party."

Note the clause containing the words "and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class." If this means anything it means that not only does this organization intend to battle for a bigger portion of the commodities that labor produces, but it also intends to "take and hold" the means of producing these commodities, that is the factory, the mines, the railroads and the steamships, since they are all the products of labor.

From the wording of this paragraph it is also seen that the I. W. W. is not a pure and simple labor union, for it reads, "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field." So it is seen that the I. W. W. recognizes the necessity for political as well as economic action based upon the class struggle.

Taking up the last two important paragraphs, the Preamble concludes:

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. Being a pure and simple union it ignores the important fact that political and economic interests are inseparable; that no proposition can be economic without being political at the same time, or vice versa; no proposition can be political without being economic. Proceeding on the false theory that economic interests are entirely independent of political interests, it marches to the tune of 'no politics' in the union." However, there is not a large city in this land but what we do not find some labor fakir holding down some political job that has been given to him as a bribe from some capitalist political party, so it is seen that notwithstanding the cry of "no politics in

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The Life of Garrison

Martin Luther's "Here I take my stand" was not braver than the "I will be heard" of William Lloyd Garrison. It did not seem within the range of human probability that a young man without influence, without social or political connections, without money and standing, alone would ever be able to make good those audacious and sublime words. But this the young reformer did actually do within a few months only after he had uttered them. Within a few months the whole country, North and South alike, was talking on the subject of slavery and "The Liberator." Almost at once proofs came to Garrison that he was heard by the people of the North and by the people of the South. There were snarling criticisms from New England editors, advertising on his "violent and intemperate attacks on slaveholders"; savage growls from the South against "The Liberator" as a "scandalous and incendiary budget of sedition." Letters breathing violence against him reached the office of "The Liberator" from the South. Southern grand juries indicted the editor, steps were taken by at least one Southern Governor looking to the extradition of the reformer, while the Legislature of Georgia offered a reward of \$5,000 for his apprehension and conviction. Within one year from the first issue of "The Liberator" the whole country had heard this champion of the slave.

Still "help came but slowly" to him. With a single instrument he had thrown the South into widespread alarm, and thawed the apathy of the North into widespread and angry attention. But none knew better than he that while all this was well, it was not enough. Instantly powerful as he had proved one paper to be, alone it was inadequate to the work of prolonged anti-slavery agitation which the ultimate abolition of the evil rendered necessary. Back of him and "The Liberator" he needed numbers, organization and coadjutors like Aaron and Hur to hold up his arms in the long battle with slavery. Therefore, with the instinct of genius, he proceeded to organize the movement started by him. This he effected in Boston a year after the first appearance of "The Liberator," when the New England Anti-Slavery Society was formed by himself and eleven of his disciples. Within the year following this event the American Anti-Slavery Association was organized at Philadelphia. Other societies sprang from these all over the North, and with them the agitation against slavery, be-

gun single-handed by Garrison, became an organized movement pushing its moral forces everywhere through the free States with terrible earnestness. Garrison, thus equipped with his organized movement, pitted himself and it with relentless purpose against the organized slave power of the Union. And the battle thereafter raged along the whole line, in church and State and throughout the social world and throughout that other world of business also. And everywhere Garrison was the heart of the agitation, the master spirit of the abolition movement.

At this grave crisis in their history in this country, it may be well *** to mark carefully the means employed by Garrisonian abolitionism in its struggle with the evil of slavery more than seventy years ago. These means were: First, petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery; second, the printing and circulation of anti-slavery literature; and third, the anti-slavery agent or lecturer who went up and down through the free States gathering facts and preaching the gospel of freedom. Such were the simple means which became in the hands of the anti-slavery societies that unequalled machinery by which they operated on public opinion, and through which they produced moral and political results revolutionary and prodigious.

In September, 1834, the reformer received the greatest individual help which ever came to him during his life, when he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Eliza Benson, daughter of George Benson, a venerable philanthropist of Rhode Island. She was indeed a rare woman, wonderfully adapted in every way to be the wife of such a man. And he needed now, if ever a man did need it, a home such as Mrs. Garrison made for him, in which to find refuge from the storm and hate and persecution which was then beating with increasing fury upon his devoted head. For the rapid spread of the slavery agitation alarmed and enraged the South, alarmed and enraged also the North. And when the former demanded of the latter its suppression, forcible suppression of the agitators was thereupon attempted throughout the free states. The instrument employed for this purpose was the mob. Mobs broke out in one State and then in another. From Vermont to Illinois the Northern people went mob-mad. These advanced in terrible succession popular inundations of violence which overthrew for the nonce the freedom of assembly, the freedom of the press, and the right

of free speech on the subject of slavery. The hated abolitionists possessed then no rights, either personal or property, which the rest of the Nation felt bound to respect. All were ruthlessly attacked as in the case of the burning of Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia, the destruction of James B. Birney's press in Cincinnati, and the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton, Ill.

Mr. Garrison was attacked by this wild cat-like spirit of the times, and escaped barely with his life in the city of Boston itself. He had invited his friend George Thompson, the famous English abolitionist and orator, to assist the movement against slavery in America. And Thompson had crossed the water for that purpose, and was rendering aid to the agitation with surpassing eloquence. This interference of a foreigner in the domestic affairs of the States fired the worst passions of the city against him. He was engaged to address the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society on October 21, 1835; but his danger was so great that he was advised to leave the city instead. Garrison agreed to take his place, and upon his head the wrath of the broadcloth mob broke that day with terrific violence. He was hunted from one building to another, and was at last seized and dragged through the streets with a noose about his neck. After this terrible struggle he was rescued from the clutches of the mob and taken into the City Hall, thence he was spirited by a ruse, and, after a thrilling pursuit by a mob, he was committed to Leverett street jail, as the only place in the city which was able to afford him protection from his enemies.

Throughout these years of mob violence and martyrdom the prophet did not flinch or falter, or retreat a single inch from the position which he had taken. The fires of pro-slavery persecution could not burn out of his breast the love of his fellow-men, albeit they were slaves, nor singe the single sublime purpose of his unconquerable will. The South put a heavy price upon his head one day, but the next he faced it with the same stern and uncompromising message of justice. Boston mobbed him one week, but the next he confronted her as before, the same grand and commanding man of God.

From 1835 to 1860 the history of the moral movement against slavery in America is the history of this one man and his great coadjutors like Wendell Phillips, Theodore D. Weld, Parker Pillsbury, Frederick Douglass, Theodore

Parker, Lucretia Mott, Stephen and Abby Kelly Foster, the sisters Grimké, Samuel E. Sewall, Ellis Gray Loring, Maria Weston Chapman, David Lee and Lydia Maria Child, Francis Jackson, Samuel J. May, Samuel May, Edmund Quincy, Henry T. and William T. Bowditch, and Lucy Stone. It was Garrison who made Abraham Lincoln possible, and it was his principles of freedom which finally triumphed in the war, and penned by the hand of the great President the Emancipation Proclamation. Throughout that war the great abolitionist supported with all his might the cause of the Union, and held up the honor of Lincoln. And when the war closed Lincoln, recognizing the supreme part which Garrison had played in the slavery struggle, invited him to be present with his old friend George Thompson as guests of the newly restored Union at the re-raising of the National flag over Fort Sumter. Well does the writer recall Mr. Garrison's visit to Charleston at that time, how he addressed the colored people in their public meetings, and how they in turn poured at his feet such manifestations of love and gratitude as have rarely crowned the labors of a reformer.

The world service of these labors for humanity was fitly recognized on the occasion of Mr. Garrison's visit to England in 1867. At a notable breakfast given in London in his honor, and which was attended by many illustrious men, John Bright, who presided, after referring to our Civil War, remarked that "probably history has no sadder, and yet, if we take a different view, I may say also, probably no brighter page. To Mr. Garrison more than any other man this is due. His creation of that opinion which has made Slavery hateful, and which has made freedom possible in America. His name is venerated in his own country, venerated where not long ago it was a name of obloquy and reproach. His name is venerated in this country and in Europe wherever

Christianity softens the hearts and lessens the sorrows of men."

Garrison's abolitionism went the whole length of the humanity of the colored race, and all that that implies in a color-prejudice ridden country like this. The poorest or most ignorant of them, whether bound or free, were his brothers and sisters. From first to last he regarded them as bone of his bone and blood of his blood, as children with him of a common Father. He never looked down on them as wanting in any

essential respect the manhood which was his. To him they were men and women, entitled to freedom, entitled besides to equality of civil and political rights in the State, equality and fraternity everywhere, North and South alike. This is the doctrine which he practiced. In not a single instance was he ever found separating himself on account of race from his brother in black. He drew no color line in public, he drew none in private, saying to the negro: "Thus far but no farther," not even socially. He went into their homes and was in all things with them; and they went into his home in like manner. He forgot that he was white, forgot that they were black, forgot the pride of race, forgot the stigma of race is the tie of human kinship and need, which bound him indissolubly to them. If he possessed what they did not have, viz: the chance of a man in society, the rights of a citizen in the church, this did not make him feel himself better than they, but filled him instead with indignation at the wrong done them, with passionate sympathy and a burning desire to make his own rights and opportunities the full measure of theirs.

As he lived and loved and labored, so he died, true to the great principles of liberty, justice and human brotherhood. Indeed, his last written word to the public was in defense of the freedom and citizenship of the colored people of the South against the violent hostility of that section toward them. With dying breath he blew a last trumpet blast for "liberty and equal rights for each, for all, and forever, wherever the lot of man is cast within our broad domains." And on May 24, 1879, the then aged prophet and friend of man was gathered to his fathers at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Villard, in New York.

"Men of a thousand shifts and wiles, look here!

See one straightforward conscience put in pawn

To win a world; see the obedient sphere By bravery's simple quavitation drawn. Shall we not heed the lesson taught of old,

And by the Present's lips repeated still, In our own single manhood to be bred, Fortressed in conscience and impregnable will?"

—Archibald H. Grimke, in the "New York Age."

CHEAP MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

THE SHOCKING CONDITIONS OF ITS MANUFACTURE DISCUSSED IN A NEW BOOK.

One of the chapters in a forthcoming book by Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League, will deal exhaustively with the "Social Cost of Cheap Underwear." If every other chapter in the book is to be skipped by women readers, a perusal of this one should be gratifying to the author and edifying to the reader. The production of muslin underwear on a large scale is a modern outgrowth of the garment trades. Almost any woman thirty years of age remembers a time when all women who were in the least particular about their undergarments had them made at home, unless they were wealthy enough to buy imported lingerie, the fine products of French convents. Within the last twenty years the muslin underwear trade has grown to such proportions that the great mass of women never dream of making a single garment in their own homes.

Of all the garment trades the most unorganized is the branch in question. The underwear makers are generally untouched by the unions, and it is extremely difficult to get any statistics of hours, wages, or conditions of work. It is generally believed that some of the work in New York is done in institutions partially supported by the State, and that dishonest officials derive a regular income from the labor of orphan and abandoned children, who, under the pretense of being taught a trade, are forced into factory life, while yet under the legal working age. That these abuses actually exist is not doubted by the Consumers' League and others, but they have never been positively proved. The trade is disorganized by tenement house labor, if not by institution labor, and the immigrant population, which so easily acquires the necessary skill for most of the processes of manufacture, further complicates the problem.

The cheapness of muslin underwear is largely dependent on the increased quantity turned out in the factories. On this point Mrs. Kelly's chapter throws an interesting light. The development of machinery is so great as to greatly in-

History of a Proletarian Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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—Archibald H. Grimke, in the "New York Age."

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If not all of them, at least the manufacturer. It is not reasonable to suppose that manufacturers will install expensive machinery if they are not to profit by it. Mrs. Kelly says: "Machines which formerly carried one needle now carry from two to ten needles, sewing parallel seams (for bones in waists, or for tucks, or merely for decorative stitching). Thus, a girl using one of these machines is now responsible for twice as many stitches as she was in 1899. Some girls are not capable of the sustained speed involved in this improvement, and are no longer eligible for this occupation. Those who continue in the trade are required to feed twice as many garments to the machine as were required five years ago. The strain upon their eyes is, however, far more than twice what it was before the mechanical improvement. In the case of machines carrying multiple needles this is obvious; but it is true of the single needle machines also. It is the duty of the operative to watch the needle so intently as to discern the irregularity caused by a broken thread or a broken needle, and to stop the machinery (by pressing an electric button) before any threads are cut by the broken needle or any stitches are omitted because of the broken thread. Now, when the needles set twenty-two hundred stitches a minute, as was the case in 1899, the worker, whose eyes are usually keen, could see the needle when the machine was in motion. At the present speed the worker whose eyes have remained unimpaired, is wholly unable to see the needle, discerning merely the steady gleam of light where it is in motion. To meet this difficulty, which occurs regularly in the case of the operatives, it is now the custom to suspend an electric light directly above the machine, so that a ray strikes the needle. The strain upon the eyes of the operative is almost intolerable, and a further winnowing out of the women eligible for this occupation follows the introduction of the present system of lighting."

The theory of improved machinery is that it directly benefits the worker, the manufacturer, and the consumer, or

work done by a girl. One skilled worker, who left a factory for four years, and returned to the same machine which she had left, found it speeded up to double its former capacity. Her work was doubled, but her wages increased only from six dollars a week to seven, although she was one of the most skilled persons in her trade, an experienced, strong, willing operator. The girl was asked who, in her opinion, profited by the doubling of the output of her machine. In reply she said: "I get a dollar a week more. The company makes something out of the improvement, or they would not have made it. But there have been so many cuts in prices that the company don't get as much as you'd think for doubling the speed of machines. I guess the people who buy the garments must get most of the difference; they can get so many more garments for the same money."

The Consumers' League, by agreement with the Garment Workers' Union, restricts its label to muslin underwear. The League does not, however, consider fair wages or the speed of machines as conditions on which the label is granted. On this account the union rather opposes than assists the League label. The union is not strong enough in any branch to effect many changes, and, as has been said, it is especially ineffective in the muslin underwear branch. Consequently, buyers will continue to reap the doubtful benefit of cheap underwear.—Evening Post Book Review.

A CRITICISM ON THE ADDRESS "THE PREAMBLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

I have read Mr. De Leon's speech. He states the workingmen are getting only 17 per cent. of what they produce (figures for 1900), thus intimating that the capitalists receive the remaining 83 per cent. He claims that the Republican party issued a circular giving the total value of products and the wages paid to the Working Class for various periods, from 1860 to 1900, alleging that the Republicans in doing so, sought to deceive the public by leaving out certain other figures. These figures, in the form of the Number of Workingmen employed during the various periods, Mr. De Leon adds for the consideration of the Working Class stating that now the statistics are properly presented, showing that while in 1860 they got as their share 20 per cent., in 1900 they received only 17 per cent. of what they produced.

My argument is not whether the Working Class in 1900 received more than in 1860 or less than 1860. What concerns me at present is the statement that they actually receive out of what they produce only from 17 to 20 per cent.

Why, if Mr. De Leon wishes to give ALL the figures, does HE omit some important data respecting this matter? That is to say, why does he present the statistics in a manner to deceive workingmen, grossly deprive them, by presenting the ridiculous intimation that the capitalists get about 1 per cent. of what the workingmen produce? I can hardly be called a capitalist, neither am I mean; and a sane man regards such a statement as an affront to his intelligence.

Let us take the figures for the latest dates available, say the two decades of 1860 and 1900, which are as follows (before Mr. De Leon supplements the same):

Product of Manufacture:
1860 \$ 13,039,219,566
1900 18,039,279,010

Wages Paid:

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamp should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,57
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Impossible be strange attempts to those
That weigh their plans in sense, and do
suppose
What hath not been can't be.

—SHAKESPEARE.

"IMPOSSIBILISM."

In the answer to a correspondent calling upon it to define its attitude toward the Industrial Workers of the World, the Los Angeles privately-owned "Common Sense" admits that "craft unionism has been playing into the hands of the enemy," on account of which it "hails with the spirit of true comradeship a truly Socialist economic organization such as is the Industrial Workers of the World," and thereupon proceeds to qualify its hail by declaring that it would "rather see it (the identical I. W. W.) die than live, and that quickly" if it is to be "used as a means of reviving and bolstering up an impossibilist political party that does more damage to the cause of Socialism than good, and if it seeks to be a means of rupture of the Socialist party itself."

"Impossibilism" is a term that means different things in different countries. Its meaning in each instance is to be gathered from the things that are considered impossible by those who set up the term "Impossibilism," and are considered possible and necessary by those against whom the term is hurled. Here in America "Impossibilism" is the name that has been given to the following code of principles:

"First. A Socialist political organization is a kite without a tail, a gun loaded with powder and no bullet, noise, signifying nothing, unless it is the conscious and direct reflex of a class-conscious, that is, a Socialist economic organization, upon which it is banked, and through which its aspirations to take and hold the administration of the land can be realized.

"Second. An effective Socialist political organization is, therefore, bound to give as much thought to the economic requirements of the Movement as to the political. It is bound to endeavor to straighten out economic organizations whose construction renders them handmaids to the Capitalist Class; and, if its efforts in that direction fail, then to recognize that such economic organizations are officered by labor-lieutenants of the labor-exploiters, and to expose and to oppose the masked bulwarks of capitalism. On the other hand, the loyalty of such a Socialist political body and all the arms of its arsenal are due without stint to that economic organization that is an earnest of the realization of its aspirations to overthrow the capitalist regime.

"Third. No Socialist political organization can escape its economic organization affinity. The attempt to do so is the ostrich fatuous trick. Even if a Socialist political body sought to ignore the Question of Unionism, the Question of Unionism will not ignore it. The inevitable result of such a policy of cowardice is to lapse under the domination of capitalist "Unionism," and thence unavoidably into corruption and reaction."

Such, in condensed form, are the tenets that have been dubbed "Impossibilism." These tenets may be still further condensed into the maxim: "No Socialist Unionism, no emancipation of the Working Class, no Socialist Republic." The Los Angeles "Common Sense" admits the I. W. W. to be a "truly Socialist economic organization," nevertheless, it would rather see such a truly Socialist body "die than live, and that quickly" if that admittedly good thing should lead to certain results!

Such exactly was the intellectual posture of the statemakers of Diana when, realizing that Christianity would wipe away their occupation, they ran through the streets of Ephesus crying: "Great is Diana!" Such exactly was the intellectual posture of the clergy towards Kepler's work on astronomy that they realized threatened to overthrow the myth of the earth being the center of the universe, and thereby to affect their rule. Such, exactly, is, to-day, the intellectual posture of the same element towards evolution. Aye, such, exactly, is the posture of the Capitalist Class towards Socialism. The feature of the

intellectual posture of all of these ever was and is a dodging and a begging of the question: either to shut their eyes to the merit of a Movement, or, if their eyes could not be wholly shut thereto, admit its virtues, but "rather see it die than live, and that quickly," if, in either case, it might endanger—what?

THEIR SUPERSTITIONS, OR THEIR INTERESTS.

It is the posture of the bigot, or the selfseeker, and, as everybody knows, the dividing line between the two is not always ascertainable.

Such is not the posture of the intellectually and morally healthy. With these, if that which is recognized as sound leads to results that interests, or habits of thought, render unpalatable, then, the conclusion is—not "Perish the admittedly good!"—but "Let us thoroughly overhaul our former habits of thought and look critically into our interests, and if we see that either will not stand in the light of what is true, then, perish they, and not it!" Such, in fact, and not the privately owned "Common Sense's," is the posture of the intellectually and morally healthy Socialists of the land, to-day, who, holding that the I. W. W. is the rockbed of Socialist unity and triumph, are gathering there, regardless of what fetishes they thereby forsake, or what amendments they may have to adopt to previous views.

And why should not they? Complete Truth never yet was the sole possession of any man, or body of men. Even if it ever were, he is an arrant fool who imagines he can not err. The sane man ever leaves a broad margin for corrections. Even, therefore, in the extreme case that he is absolutely right, the wrestling with a sincere adversary, however wrong the latter, contributes to fortify the former's Truth, contributes to make it clearer to his adversary, and thereby to himself as well. The Truth thus established becomes the joint product of BOTH; they both wrestled for and won it jointly. Why should they not join hands and enjoy the fruit of their joint conquest? Only bigotry, selfish interest or malignity could interfere—these the healthy Socialist casts behind him and tramples under foot. As with men, so with bodies of men.

"Mention not that stupid word to me!" croaked Mirabeau, to the weakling who said a certain move was "impossible." All is possible to the now uniting Socialists of our land.

WITTE IN OVERALLS.

The onward moving revolution in Russia having ripened to the point of an "armed general strike", the labor-fleecing class of the Empire feel decidedly sick—how sick may be judged from the latest manifesto issued by their tomtit Count Witte. The manifesto deserves to be scanned clause by clause. It runs thus:

"Brother Workmen—"

Oh, they are "brothers"! But, yesterday the Witte set would not "wipe their feet upon the workingman: today they are his brothers. Truly, in revolutions, men ripen fast. Truly, also

The Devil being sick, the Devil a monk would be;

The Devil being well, the devil a monk was he,

is the evident response from the Russian Working Class.

IMPOTENCE AND IMPUDENCE.

Representatives of railroad employees—a body of wage slaves estimated at about 250,000, and the importance of whose post for the emancipation of the Working Class is being exemplified in the Russian revolution—stepped up humbly on the 14th instant before President Roosevelt, and with bated breath entered a tremulous protest against the proposed rate legislation. The argument of these men was that the rate legislation logically meant lower rates, and that this, in turn, could not choose but be followed by lower wages.

Pure and simple Unionism had for its mission to help speed the transition from small and scattered to huge and concentrated production. That mission was useful. It urged on the day of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The demands of pure and simpledom, though petty, served to help wipe out the small concerns, and thus bring about the mammoth establishments that the Socialist Commonwealth could and now can take over. In this process pure and simple Unionism necessarily gravitated towards the bigger master; it ever served as the scaffolding up which the towering capitalist climbed and raised his structure. Such a structure is the present railroad system of the land; such a rotten-ripe fruit for shaking off is the railroad magnates class. And yet the spectacle presented by the wage slaves' committee that memorialized the President was that of the scaffolding of a ready building prying to be continued as scaffolding. The spectacle was even more pitiful. It was that of 250,000 men, who hold the most strategic position for the overthrow of wage slavery, and the bones of whose craftsmen bleach the shambles of capitalism, are satisfied to clank their chains, and beg to continue to serve their immediate masters against the masters of other divisions of their fellow wage slaves!—What a picture of IMPOTENCE!

On the other hand we have the President or chieftain of the capitalist class indulging towards these men in the phrasical cant about the mutuality of the interests of the workingman and the employer, of the bloodsucker and the bloodsucker. Telling them that if either encroached upon the other they would be fought by him—by him who, in his last annual message, denounced as intolerable the action of some letter carriers to do just what the railroad magnates engaged in the transportation of the mails did with his approval, to wit, organize for the purpose of bringing political pressure upon Congress to raise the appropriations for their incomes, and who enforced his denunciations by causing the said "culprit" letter carriers to be dismissed from the service.—What a picture of IMPUDENCE!

And the two pictures illuminated each other. Impotent Pure and Simpledom was too craven to cry "Shame!" upon the impudence; impudent Capitalism drew sap from the knock-kneed impotence before it.

AFTER HIDES.

The Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, William L. Douglas, of shoe-making fame, and the Republican Governor-elect, Curtis Guild, Jr., together with many other Republicans as well as

Democratic leading employers of Labor, appeared in person or by telegram, on the 10th instant before the President, and urged the removal of the duty on hides. These men do not want "tariff tinkering," at least not on hides. On that

employers born with the land on which to work strapped to their backs, and with the machinery needed to work with snuggly packed upon their shoulders? Hardly. The land is the gift of Nature, the capital the product of social labor. For any human being to be without these, he must either have been forcibly or by chicanery stripped of his share of them, or, in fit of fanatic devotion for Usurpation, somewhere called Capitalism, stripped himself of all his havings, that insured him independence, and left himself a pauper to be employed by others. The latter theory is inadmissible. Only the former will stand. Can just relations be established between the spoiler and the spoiled? Can one win wrongly, and yet not play false? Witte's overalls are falling off.

"Have patience."

That ass's virtue is at about the end of its tether. Labor has hitherto been fed on patience. It has chewed long enough upon air. It now demands a more substantial menu.

"All that is possible will be done for you."

Nothing that is "possible", only the "impossible", can be done for the Working Class. Whatever is "possible", that has to be done BY the Working Class itself.

"Listen to the advice of a man who sympathizes with you and wishes you well."

The Devil being sick, the Devil a monk would be;

The Devil being well, the devil a monk was he,

is the evident response from the Russian Working Class.

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tence before it.

MAILLY'S ANSWER.

The Mailly's answer, in his Toledo "So-

cialist," to Berger's charge, in his Mil-

waukee "Social Democratic Herald,"

that the former had grafted on the na-

tional committee by employing his wife

at ten dollars a week and concealing the

fact in his financial report—is crushing.

It is a typical answer from the pri-

vately-owned "Socialist" party press. The

answer consists in a double column, al-</p

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

VEAL'S IMPRESSIONS OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having recently made a two weeks' agitation tour in New Jersey, I wish to give a little account of my impressions of conditions there. While the State is not very large in territory it is a big state industrially. Its industries are varied, some of them very highly developed; others rapidly developing. From my knowledge of the country, I should say that no state in the union offers a better outlook for our movement than New Jersey.

But it seems to me that as yet very few of our class have been reached in that state. I do not say this in dispraise of our Party organization there. The Party has had a severe fight to hold a position; it has held it, and many outside the ranks are coming to see that the Party's position is the right one.

Now that the Party's position is secure, and has earned the respect of the working class, it is the duty of the organization to sound an advance all along the line. Election day has passed, and the capitalist class have given us "our" returns. Well, we may accept it as a certain amount of expression allowed us by that class, but we do not accept it, as the entire vote of the Socialist Labor Party. I was in Hoboken on election day, and at a polling place where a Party member went to cast his vote, he was not given an S. L. P. ballot until he made a kick for it. But as said before election day is passed. What to do now—that is the thing.

From what I have seen in New Jersey the answer is plain. We must push Industrial Unionism for all we are worth. Socialist unionism must enter the shops and wake up the wage slaves. Yes, comrades, there are thousands of workingmen in New Jersey, and not there alone, who stand in as abject dread of the boss as any chattel slave who felt the sting of the whip. And with their lack of knowledge, what else is to be expected? The boss of the big silk mill, of the big sewing machine works, etc., etc., is the master of the bread. At his nod they work and get a bite for themselves, and families; should he frown they are terror stricken; should he turn them away want and despair face them at once. Comrades carry into the shops where you work the message of Industrial Unionism, organize the Industrial Workers of the World. Fear no man, be not afraid and you will fan into flame that wonderful ember, Class Consciousness, that lives, though smothered, in the breast of every true workingman. Go into the I. W. W. with all your energy. We have the knowledge to impart that will emancipate our class, and having that knowledge our duty in the premises stands out plain as a pike staff.

This bill was introduced during the last session of the Legislature; it was referred to the session of 1906. If this measure is enacted into law it will not only cancel all hopes for a reduction of fares, but will, it is reasonable to assume, increase our present burdensome rates. Great efforts should be made to secure the defeat of this bill by electing representatives positively pledged to fight against it by voice and vote. As a candidate in this district for representation, I stand pledged unalterably in opposition to this oppressive bill. If elected I shall exert my utmost efforts to secure the passage of such necessary legislation as will in the future make compulsory the submission of all such measures, as this "Merger bill" to a referendum vote of all the citizens, a right and privilege enjoyed in many of the states of this union. If the voters of this district will give me their political support I will promise also to investigate the reasons why the residents of Quincy cannot ride to Boston for the rate of fare which is paid by the residents of other cities and towns within a corresponding distance.

Yours respectfully,
Levi H. Turner,
Candidate of the Socialist Party for Representative.

AN INTERESTED AND INTERESTING SECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic County, S. L. P., held its regular educational class session this evening. There was a large attendance. The editorial in to-day's Daily People was read and debated. After two of the comrades had expressed themselves, the chair was taxed to keep tab on whom the floor belonged. The result was an animated and enlightening discussion on the New York contest, and the influence likely to flow therefrom.

Next Friday evening the study of "Value, Price and Profit" will be begun. Each member of the class is expected to answer questions proposed by the demonstrator on the lesson. If any comrade wishes to know what we are doing in Paterson let him or her take a trip to our town any Friday evening. The meeting room is at Helvetia Hall (top floor), 54 and 56 Van Houten street.

The election returns from fifteen of the forty districts in the city give the S. L. P. 189. The county contains: Paterson, forty districts; Passaic, twelve; townships, eight; boroughs, five; total, sixty-five.

J. B.
Chicago, October 9.

USING REACTION TO CATCH VOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed circular will give the readers of The People an idea of how the candidates of bogus Socialism bait their

R. Berdan.
Paterson, N. J., November 10.

SENTIMENTAL SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Returning one evening last winter from a Labor Lyceum meeting held by an S. L. P. section, the writer was accompanied by a friend of Auld Lang Syne, whom he met there, and as the intimacy was sufficient to justify criticism, severe as well as personal, it took the form of accusation: "Comrade, you spoke well in the discussion; but not to advantage. You are too serious and sentimental. What the deuce have quotations from Shakespeare or even from the scriptures got to do with economics? Cut it out and give us mathematical facts and you will keep us more than that way."

My vocal powers were for the time paralyzed and mute from this ponderous indictment, and I fell into a brown study. Memory reverted to the village academy of thirty odd years ago, when I certainly did learn of Adam Smith and of political and moral economy, of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, enough, perhaps, to talk about, and impress a listener that I knew much more, if I only choose to tell it. Another memory followed, of the village grocery store, where, as a humble wage worker, I learned to solve such intricate problems, mathematical and financial, as consisted in measuring five pecks out of a bushel of potatoes; and to purchase a barrel of sugar at the virdorpouise weight, sixteen ounces to the pound, and to weigh out at retail by the apothecary's weight of twelve ounces each—that being palpable pound in its own environment and opportunity—and so exploit the gullible village proletariat. The mystic maxim of "no sentiment in business" was as potent then as to-day. "Get all you can" from the victims; "return the least possible" and the result is profit. And profit is the shrine at which we worship.

But the Nazareth Carpenter taught a different philosophy: "Give and it shall be given you"; good measure, heaped up, pressed down, and running over. It was Shakespeare who wrote of the "labor we delight in, physics pain." And so I answer the scoffer who asks: "In your system, will not every fellow want the soft, easy job; and none be willing to take the hard one?"—Not so fast, my good sir! There will be no hard jobs in our system. Each will find the task that he is master of; and being master 'will be a pleasant and healthful exercise, conducive to sound sleep and hearty digestion, an antidote to pain.'

And then the power of voice restored I gave an answer to my friend: Every nation has its ideals. The American people hold the ideal of the Christian faith; the ideal of bearing each other's burdens. Shall the Socialist ignore the ideal or forget to yield it sympathy and due respect?—Will repetition of its precepts to indicate the proletarian character of him who chose his comrades from the humble toilers of the sea, who spoke rebuke to the young plutocrat: "Go sell thy goods and restore to them from whom it was defrauded"—will such sentiment be a hindrance to seekers for the truth and light?

Nay, nay, my comrade, I will not for yet a while discard those trusty weapons, sympathy, and sentiment. They served the cause of ore and will again me thinks. Therefore, Bid Paul the economic to plant most diligently while Apollo of the sentiment shall water faithfully; and great will be the increase of the bountiful harvests we will gather in the promised land of economic equity; in the day of the Socialist Republic, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

G. W. Tracy.
Syracuse, N. Y., November 12.

HOW PROF. CLINEY BOUGHT "WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?" AND SET A GOOD EXAMPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday morning I took a trip up to the Trinity College, accompanied by a stock of New York Labor News Company literature. Arriving on the college plaza I started to interview the boys, calling their attention as follows:

"Gentlemen, I represent the New York Labor News Company and have a five cent book here called: 'What Means This Strike?' containing an address delivered to the working class of New Bedford, Mass., by Daniel De Leon."

Therupon the students surrounded me and one fellow said: "Ain't you one of the fellers that spoke for the Industrial Workers of the World at the corner of Park and Broad streets, recently?"

"Yes," I replied.
"Well," says he, "you people are prejudiced."

"In what way?" I asked him.

"You didn't answer our questions then very satisfactory!"

"Didn't our answers satisfy the working class in that neighborhood?"

"You're against the rich too much, as if they didn't have any rights."

Then I told him that the capitalists are raising a prejudice against themselves by doing "missionary" work with insurance funds.

Next I told him to fire questions if he had any and he replied that he hadn't

now any!

Then the boys laughed at him and invited me to go into the class room where lectures on economics were about to be given by Professors Cliney and Morton. Escorted by the crowd I was soon ushered up to Professor Cliney, who rapped for order, whereupon I showed him the book "What Means This Strike?" stating it was a short address on the historical and economic labor movement of this country.

The professor replied by digging down in his pocket for a wallet as old as some of the economic books he lectured on; and handed me five cents saying that he would read it thoroughly!

Then the boys started to purchase the same pamphlet and I sold \$2.00 worth! As I was leaving the place, in front of the dormitory, some "missionary" son threw some water at me, which landed on my arm, but nevertheless did not dampen my feelings of success!

Was I serenaded or hazed?
Samuel Stodell.
Hartford, Conn., November 10.

STRAINING AT GNATS AND SWALLOWING CAMELS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following clippings are from the "Christian Endeavor World," of October 12, 1905, which is, I presume, the official organ of the Christian Endeavor Society. The two, taken together, give one an insight into what was designated by Senator Beveridge as "one of the greatest forces for good in the world."

In the first we read the following question and answer:

"876. What do you think of the custom, when one is at home but does not wish to see a caller, to send word that one is not at home?"

Washington Reader.

"It is simply a lie. The fact that the customs of society excuse it, and that it is commonly understood to mean either that the person is not at home, or that the person is engaged and does not wish to see a caller, makes no difference as to the fact. If one is engaged and cannot see a caller, that message should be sent, and not a false message."

The editor strains frightfully at the gnat of a trifling conventionality, and in the second, in which it is apparent that a question has arisen in the mind of the correspondent as to the justice of the system under which we live, he swallows a camel. Here it is:

"872. Please give proof, scriptural, if possible, that a man has a right to own land and other property, and work for a reasonable amount of this world's goods."

J. G. B.
Percy, Ill.

"I do not think it necessary to give proof, but, rather, I should require proof of the opposite statement. There is nothing in the Bible that would forbid the owning of property and working for wages. The single statement that the disciples at Jerusalem had all things in common is not to be taken as a command; and, indeed, this condition at Jerusalem was only temporary, and to meet that particular emergency."

The good man thus swallows the whole of Capitalism without so much as batting an eye.

H. J. Brimble.
Florence, Colo., November 10.

YOUNG MEN, AGITATE, EDUCATE AND ORGANIZE!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night we organized a society, perhaps the first of its kind in the history of the S. L. P. movement in Ohio. The purpose of our organization is to familiarize young men with the idea of Socialism, to study its classics, and to develop agitators for this great cause. We named our organization "The Young Men's Educational Club"—name very appropriate to it: for young men we are, and to educate we aim and shall certainly exert our utmost to accomplish it.

Although our attendance was not large at the first time, it was more than compensated by the interest each one took in the proceedings. The meeting was very successful. We read and discussed "The Manifesto," under the direction of Comrades James and Burt Ruggs. We shall meet every Friday night at 47½ Pearl street, and invite every honest young man, who wants to know and study Socialism, to join us.

We wish to express our gratitude to the Hungarian Branch S. L. P. for giving us their headquarters for permanent use. Let this our work serve as a suggestion to all the comrades throughout the country. Organize, teach, and agitate our young men! Let these organizations form the modern powerful anti-slavery guns, which will strike down the ranks of the capitalists, never to rise again!

Yours fraternally,
Isidore Zwick, Rec. Sec'y.
Cleveland, O., Nov. 13.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

AN EDITORIAL MIS-STATEMENT CORRECTED.

(Copy of a letter addressed to the Editor of the Dayton "Daily News.")
Dayton, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 10, 1905.

"Not one vote was cast against any man's going to work and making a living."

Editor Dayton "Daily News,"

Dayton, Ohio,

Dear Sir:

Above you will find an article clipped from the bottom of the editorial column of to-day's issue of the "News" with which I beg to differ and with which an ever larger proportion of our people will differ as they come to know just what we free American citizens do vote for on each recurring election day.

I may say, with absolute assurance of being able to demonstrate my position, that the statement contained in that article is utterly false.

Do not understand me by this to mean that the editor would deliberately utter a falsehood upon so grave a matter that involves the livelihood, the well-being, the happiness, and, in many, many instances, the lives of our people.

Man, in all ages and in all places, is dependent upon the system of industry in vogue in that age and at that place for the method by which he shall obtain the right to "go to work to make a living." In the savage ages and in savage places, when and where man and the land and all known instruments of production are free, man is free to work for a living by hunting and fishing and by practising whatever of agriculture he may know and by manufacturing whatever of clothing and utensils for himself that he may require.

And from that time and condition we can easily trace the various systems of industry successively in vogue through the barbarous and feudal ages down to our present age and country, wherein the land, originally free and without any other right of tenure save that of use, has come into the possession of a small proportion of our people; and the machinery or tools of production, invented and manufactured by the working class, has also come into possession of these same people, known as the capitalist class; and the situation NOW IS that the working class cannot work for a living unless some member of the capitalist class who owns the land, originally free, and the tool, invented and made by the working class, will permit him to do so.

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This capitalist class has come into possession of the land and tools through the instrumentality of his government. That is what government is for, to enable the ruling class to rule and keep in subjection, legally, of course, the class that alone produces wealth, and that government is maintained through the Republican and Democratic and the various reform parties; so that every vote cast for those parties was a vote to perpetuate the present system of industry, the capitalist system, WHEREIN THE COURTS HAVE TIME AND TIME AGAIN DECIDED THAT MAN HAS NO RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT.

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The only people who voted for "man's right to go to work to make a living" were those who voted for the Socialist Labor Party; which party alone stands upon the principle of man's right to labor and to own the whole product of that labor.

Trusting that I have made this matter so clear to you that you will correct the mis-statement in the above editorial, I am yours very truly,

J. R. Fraser.

A "GUARDIAN" WHO DOES NOT GUARD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The S. L. P. and I. W. W. organizes the white, black and yellow slaves for their final emancipation. The capitalist class divides them for their common enslavement. There are white labor fakirs and white capitalist politicians and a white capitalist press and there are also colored labor fakirs, colored capitalist politicians and a colored capitalist press.

One of these colored presses that leads the colored working class to the capitalist shambles is the "Guardian" in Boston. It pretends to be the "Guardian of the negro interests," but you shall see in what manner. And which "negro's interests" it guards.

I sent before the election a letter to the "Guardian," in which I explained the reason why the colored workers ought to join the S. L. P. and I. W. W., vote for their emancipation and "take and hold" the land and the means of production, to which THEY ALONE have a right in common with the white workers. I analyzed in a clear manner the enslaving mechanism of capitalism and proved that the interests of the colored workers are identical with those of the white workers and the interest of colored workers are opposed to those of white capitalists and the interests of white workers are opposed to those of white and colored capitalists. I looked

for week after week, the letter failed to appear.

Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, Ohio, November 10.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

S. L. D., MADISON, WIS.—The workingman does more than to produce new values for the capitalist. He also preserves for the capitalist the value of the latter's machinery. Machinery, not in operation, deteriorates. When it is in operation it passes its value to the product. This value goes into the value of the goods, and is recovered by the capitalist. Marx says in a foot-note an English capitalist who estimated at 1,200 pounds sterling the loss that he sustained through the deterioration of his machinery during a stoppage of work. The workingman receives nothing whatever for this incidental service that he renders the employer.

D. I. W., HELENA, MONT.—The capitalist system can simply not work without there is a large reserve army of unemployed. These must be there, ready to be had, at periods of expansion. For them to be "ready to be had" they must be unemployed, that is starving. They are periodically laid

OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, November 17, 1905. Present: Crawford, Gillhaus, Hosack, Lechner, Olson and Teichlau. Gillhaus chairman.

Financial report for week ending November 11; receipts, \$57.59; expenditures, \$45.98.

Press Committee reported progress.

Organization and Agitation Committee reported on the draft of by-laws submitted by Massachusetts General Committee. National Secretary instructed to return the draft with a letter embodying a few changes needed to bring the document in harmony with the Party Constitution.

Communications: From R. W. Stevens, on Veal stopping there on agitation tour; from Kleiningher, Chicago, on I. W. W. matters and stating three new members joined Section; from P. Christiansen, member N. E. C. from Ohio; A. S. Dowler, N. E. C. member from Texas; and Jos. Marek, the Connecticut member; on the protest of Comrade Janke, Indianapolis, against certain ads in Weekly People which protest was referred to N. E. C. for action; from B. H. Williams, general organizer, reporting from Eureka, Cal., had a busy and successful week, strong interest aroused for Industrial Unionism, was ably assisted by Party members; held four street meetings, four I. W. W. meetings; from Organizer Young, of Section Douglas, Arizona, I. W. W. organized there with twenty-three men, more to come; Comrade Brandborg, of Underwood, N. D., on condition in Portland, Oregon, which place he has just left. He says the free speech fight will be carried on by the Section.

The Sub-Committee instructed its Press Committee to see that the Audit Committee, appointed by the N. E. C., has financial report of the Party Press ready for next meeting of the N. E. C.

Other action by the Sub-Committee provides for the sending out of Comrade Gillhaus on agitation and organization work. Gillhaus will begin in Binghamton, N. Y., thence through a portion of Pennsylvania working south and west. Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Michigan State Committee, S. L. P., at Room 10, Ave Theater Bld., Nov. 18. Smith in chair. Geo. Hassler, A. Tabinski, G. Tadulski, C. Schmitt and H. Richter present. Absent without excuse: L. Goldberg and E. Barstow. As E. Barstow has not attended any meeting since his election nor given any reason for his absence, although notified several times, upon motion his seat was declared vacant, and Section Detroit requested to fill vacancy.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: from H. Ulbricht, general information. Is willing to take hold of correspondence plan. Laid over to new business. From A. E. Higgins, organizer Section Kalamazoo, general information, forwarding dues and semi-annual report also desires information regarding application for membership. Secretary instructed to recommend applicants initiation as a new member. From Wm. Ed. Clemont, 418 N. Madison street, Traverse City, Mich., applying for membership-at-large. Admitted and Secretary instructed to forward supplies. From S. B. Cowles, Sand Lake, general information and dues.

New Business: Motion to close nominations for member to N. E. C. and call for vote, H. Richter, nominee. Also to call for vote upon question "Shall Michigan member to N. E. C. attend next meeting of same on first Sunday in January, 1906?" and "Is there any matter you know of, or desire to be brought before N. E. C. meeting?"—vote and matter to be in on or about Dec. 12, 1905.

Secretary reported the organization of a branch of the Hungarian Federation, of 27 members in Delray, by comrades Zipsner and Levay.

Secretary was instructed to procure 100 dues stamps, 50 constitutions and 100 application blanks, and warrant or deed drawn for the amount.

Upon motion Henry Ulbricht, 1521 Ames street, Saginaw N. S., Mich., was elected to conduct correspondence plan. All comrades and readers are asked to forward names and addresses of sympathizers of the S. L. P. to him.

Receipts: A. E. Higgins, dues, \$3.00; S. B. Cowles, dues, \$1.44; Wm. E. Clemont, dues, 10 cents; total, \$5.04.

Expenditures: Stamps, constitution

and application blanks, \$8.40. Cash on hand, \$20.45.

Meeting adjourned.

H. Richter, Secretary, Kraft P. O., Mich.

VEAL IN BALTIMORE.

Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold a mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 1011-1013 E. Baltimore street, Sunday, November 26, 2.30 p.m. Philip Veal, national organizer, will speak on the subject: "Which truly represents the working class, the Industrial Workers of the World, or the American Federation of Labor?"

At the same hall, on Monday, November 27, at 8 p.m., Veal will speak on "Middle Class Municipal Ownership."

Questions will be answered after each address. Readers of The People come and bring your friends! Help make these meetings a success!

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Comrades, you have fallen back again. For the week ending Saturday, October 18th, we received but 103 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 21 mail subscriptions to the Daily People. Of the total, 214, eight men sent in \$0, as follows: R. E. Kortum, St. Louis, 11; Fred Brown, Cleveland, 16; B. H. Williams, Eureka, Calif., 20; J. Smith, Seward, Alaska, 5; E. D. Whalen, Omaha, 6; F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., 6; A. Johnson, Juneau, Alaska, 8; and G. Herwath, Detroit, 6 Weekly and 2 Daily.

All honor to the Sections and individual members who keep at this work, but considering how widespread is our organization the total effort made is poor, miserably poor. We are sure that no Party member is pleased or satisfied at this showing and it is up to you to better it. The collective energy of the Party must be exerted toward getting new readers. Considering its great importance, which all comprehend, there should not be this need for us urging on this work.

Section San Antonio, per Leitner, took \$4.75 worth of prepaid subscription cards, and Allegheny County, Pa., per Uhl, took \$10 worth.

We would recommend that more of our Western comrades read the Daily People and thus keep in closer touch with events as they occur. Try it three months and you will thank us for making the suggestion.

Labor News Notes.

The sale of literature is picking up a little. The Address on the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, in pamphlet form, is being called for and it is a good one to push at present. General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann, of the Industrial Workers of the World, ordered 2,000 copies of this pamphlet.

The following were among the more important orders received during the past week: Harry Gwynne, Spokane, \$1 worth; A. J. Landry, New Orleans 100 I. W. W. pamphlets; Sam Murray Vallejo, Cal., 100 I. W. W. address; J. Bellow, Chicago, \$2.90 worth of books; F. Panke, Indianapolis, 25 Preamble address; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, 25 I. W. W. pamphlets; C. H. Ross, Lida, Nev., \$2 worth of books; W. J. Oberding, Goldfield, Nev., \$2 worth books and pamphlets; F. Leitner, San Antonio, 25 Mitchell Exposed; J. E. Lemire, Goldenbar, Wash., \$7 worth of books; C. Starkenburg, Denver, 1 Infants' Skull; C. P. Lind, Faribault, Minn., 50 cents worth pamphlets; F. Lighter, Glace Bay, C. B., \$2 for pamphlets and leaflets; Philip Veal, 250 pamphlets and 1,000 leaflets; F. Delmastro, New Haven, Ct., \$3 for pamphlets; F. Schade, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 97 pamphlets I. W. W.; H. Carlson, Boston, \$1 for books; F. L. Brannick, Auburn, N. Y., 70 cents for pamphlets; J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y., 79 cents pamphlets.

Several of the Classical Literature series were sold, and some orders received for I. W. W. Convention proceedings, which is to appear in book form. The activity reflected in the business of the week shows that the West is hustling.

Considering the importance of the Sue stories as a means to educate the worker in a knowledge of history, the books should go out faster. Those of the comrades who have never seen the plant here should send 25 cents for a copy of illustrated book, which gives a good idea of the Party institutions at headquarters. The Paris Commune by Lisagary, cloth, 50 cents, is timely reading just now.

When you write us always note your address on the letter. If you will do this it will save us lots of bother as we can't remember the address of everyone.

The I. W. W. Club of Philadelphia, has completed arrangements for two big mass meetings with Philip Veal of Illinois, as speaker. Prospects are very bright that at least one chartered local will be the immediate result. The mass meeting takes place Thursday evening, November 23, at A. T. U. Hall, 232 N. 9th street, and Saturday evening, Nov. 25, at Enterprise Hall, Kensington avenue and B street. Don't miss them. Help distribute handbills and literature, for which apply to L. Katz, 410 Green.

Receipts: A. E. Higgins, dues, \$3.00; S. B. Cowles, dues, \$1.44; Wm. E. Clemont, dues, 10 cents; total, \$5.04.

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Meeting adjourned.

H. Richter, Secretary, Kraft P. O., Mich.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

istence "A Nation of Fatherless Children."

Resolutions advocating laws against convict and Chinese labor were also introduced.

The afternoon session began with a resolution from Max Hayes, of Cleveland, calling on the delegates to support the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" as the only union daily in Pittsburgh.

After reading report of committee on secretary's report, convention adjourned till 9 A. M. Thursday.

Fourth Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 16.—The A. F. of L. convention was opened by Frank Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters' Union, giving the pedigree of one P. H. Scullen, who was alleged to be making the organization of so-called Industrial Peace Societies, a side issue to collecting for himself the wherewithal to keep himself in existence.

The next thing came like a bullet, from Anton Johansen, of the Chicago Federation. It was a motion to refuse to accept the \$100 given by H. C. Frick for the entertainment of the A. F. of L. during the convention here, on the ground that it was Homestead blood money.

Frick, it will be recollect, conducted the Homestead strike during Carnegie's "absence" abroad.

President Gompers stated that the organization cannot refuse to accept the money; but that individuals could refrain from attending any function paid for by such money.

Johansen then maintained that they were in a bad way if they had to secure their money that way, and was told then that the chair doubted the wisdom of accepting the money.

Johansen was then instructed to put his motion in writing.

This morning's "Dispatch" announces a contribution of \$100 for the same purpose, from George T. Oliver, of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, which has fought union labor longer and more persistently than any other corporation in Pittsburg. The papers announce an extensive knowledge in the Pittsburg district, where the union man who kicks at overtime is the exception and not the rule.

A resolution favorable to the Pittsburg "Dispatch" was adopted at 2 p.m.

ing the lines of greatest resistance."

Mosses advocated a union card that would be accepted by any union on the face of the earth; one that would finally result in the economic emancipation of the workers by abolishing the millionaire and his antithesis, the pauper.

Did this suit Mr. Gompers, vice-president of the Civic Federation, which has the multi-millionaire, August Belmont, for president?

The speech of the second English fraternal delegate, David Gilmore, was of the pure and simple type, except as to the organizing of independent political labor parties to work in the future for the emancipation of the working class.

The Canadian fraternal delegate next read a short address.

President Gompers, in answer to fraternal delegate Mosses, spoke of the obstacles to organization in the United States, and said that some organizations had a system of penalizing those who had almost abolished overtime.

With stern face and majestic mien the chairman of the Resolution Committee held the paper in his hand (and Gompers was seen to take a tighter grip on the gavel) and read:

Resolution 131, by Victor Berger.

This was a resolution for Congress to

pension all those over sixty years of age,

at twelve dollars a month, who had a continuous residence of twenty-one

years in this country.

Here it was at last, the first shot of the "Socialist" gun. Would it hit?

The committee did not concur.

A motion to adopt the committee's report

was made and seconded. The chairman put the motion to the convention and called for remarks.

Now, certainly something would be

done, and every one waited with set

faces for the onslaught of the valiant

defenders of the world's toilers, who

stood for the working class at all times

and under all circumstances.

And they waited, and waited, and waited.

What: do they blanch at the helm, when the storm beats fiercest? Where is Berger; where is Barnes; where is

"Mamie" Hayes?; where is any "borer

from within" to come to the help of the

victims of capitalism?

"He cometh not," the lips of Gompers

seemed to say. Down came the gavel

and "The motion is carried" sent the

first shot from Berger's blunderbuss into

the air.

Woe to the poor oppressed proletariat

who have such carelessness, weakened,

cowardly dervishes to champion their cause!

In consecutive order, Resolution 130,

on Government insurance in Germany;

137, on militia; 142, on industrialism;

147, on fraternal delegate to Germany—

all by Berger—were all killed in short

order, with never a word spoken in their

support.

But the end was not yet; between

Resolution 142 by Berger and the next

of Berger's shots, several other matters

were acted on, which gave Gompers

time to call John B. Lennox to the chair,

and enable Gompers to do business with

the next Socialist resolution.

It was about this time that the heavy-

weight "Socialist," the National Secre-

tary of the "Socialist" party, J. Mahlon

Barnes, was seen to pick up his overcoat

and leave the hall; evidently things were

becoming interesting; in fact, too inter-

esting. Hayes taking a back track to

Cleveland, Berger not in the hall and

Gompers out of the chair ready to do

business!

In all probability Berger and the New